



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

*Les secrétaires athéniens.* PAR MAURICE BRILLANT. 191<sup>e</sup> fascicule de la Bibliothèque de l'École des hautes études. Paris, 1911.

About thirteen years ago several attempts were made to select the three secretaries mentioned in Aristotle's *Const. of Athens* from among those who figure in the Athenian literature and inscriptions. One of them was made by the reviewer in the seventh number of the *Cornell Studies*; another by Julius Penndorf in the eighteenth volume of the *Leipziger Studien*. In many points the results reached were in agreement, but in a number of important particulars they were contradictory and where this was the case scholars have in general followed Penndorf.

M. Brillant has now taken up the entire question anew. He has used little additional material, but he has proceeded cautiously and has weighed the evidence nicely in each phase of the discussion. His conclusions are substantially those of the reviewer, who hopes that they will now find more general acceptance.

Occasionally, the latest word on the subject has not been heard by M. Brillant. He would never have taken the untenable position he has assumed on the ἀναγραφείς of 321/0–319/8 B.C. had he seen the new inscriptions published by Wilhelm in *Oesterr. Jahreshfte*, 1908, pp. 82 ff. He would undoubtedly have transferred the secretaries Kleig[enes] and Ποτάμιος from the epoch 312/6–308/7 B.C. had he read *The Priests of Asklepios*, p. 149, and Sundwall, *Acta Soc. Scien. Fennicae* XXXIV, 4, p. 11. The date of the creation of the tribe Ptolemais is 224, not 229/8 or ca. 215 B.C. (Beloch, *Griech. Gesch.*, III, 2, p. 61: *Klio*, 1909, pp. 339 f.). Had he seen it, M. Brillant would doubtless have got much satisfaction from the following passage of the νόμος published in 'Εφ. 'Αρχ., 1910, pp. 1 ff.: τὸν δὲ γραμμα[τέα τῆς βουλῆς] προσαναγράψαι τ[ὸν νόμον τόνδε] πρὸς τὸν πρότερο[ν τοῦ Χαιρεμμον]ίδου εἰς τὴν στήλ[ην τὴν ἔμπροσθ]εν τοῦ Μητρώου. εἰς δὲ τὴν ἀναγρ[αφὴν τῆς στήλης] δ[οῦναι τὸν ταμί]αν τοῦ δήμου Δ[Δ δραχμὰς ἐκ τῶν] εἰς τὰ κατὰ ψηφίσματα. For it brings a confirmation of the views which are most distinctively new in his dissertation—that ὁ ἐπὶ τοὺς νόμους of Aristotle is the same as ὁ ἐπὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα of two well-known inscriptions, and that the γραμματεὺς τῆς βουλῆς was his superior.

WILLIAM SCOTT FERGUSON

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

*M. Tulli Ciceronis Paradoxa Stoicorum, Academicorum Reliquiae cum Lucullo, Timaeus, De Natura Deorum, De Divinatione, De Fato.* Fasciculus II. Ed. OTTO PLASBERG. Leipzig: Teubner, 1911. Pp. 199–399. M. 8.

The second fascicle of Plasberg's *Cicero* (of which the first fascicle was reviewed in *CP* VI, 2) contains the three books of *De natura deorum*. For a full discussion of the MSS the reader is again referred to Dieckhoff's